

### The Harm

**The Nicaragua Transit Route,  
LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.**  
New York, Sept. 4, 1857.  
I have not time at present to furnish your columns with  
a perfect refutation to the false slanders published under

the signatures of G. Anderson and R. F. Kirkpatrick in  
 1893 Journal of date. I trust the impartial public will as-  
 1893 sume all judgment on the subject till the other side of the  
 1893 story is heard, which shall appear during the ensuing  
 1893 week. Very obediently, yours,  
 1893 W. R. C. WEBSTER

LETTER FROM MR. KIRKPATRICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

As the above stated is the only address of

As my name has been mentioned in the article you published this morning, signed by Young Anderson, and as his party by his conduct has attempted to make use of me for his revengeful purposes against Mr. Webster, I must offer a few words in reply.

When Webster and Anderson arrived here from Costa Rica, Webster was my debtor for money obtained by him

1866, when his character was unimpeached. He called on me immediately on his arrival, stated his position, showed me his grant, and assured me he would honorably pay all he owed from the start in my realized. Auder-son I had never seen before; he was introduced to me by Webster, and I was doubly assured by him I would be paid all correct. To define my position and pre-arrange the details of my business, I had to see him.

heard any misrepresentation; I knew Webster would have heard about Webster while he was in Los Angeles and Nicaragua; so that when he pretends he was not aware of Webster's character, he falsifies. Anderson, from within a few days of his arrival here, reassured me that Webster would shortly be worth \$260,000, and he would see that I got paid undoubtedly; and it was through Anderson's assurances entirely that I was induced not only to postpone taking legal measures for what was then due me, but to leave my legal rights in the hands of the man who was

But was induced to make further cash advances. Part of these Anderson himself got, by offering to give me a bill on demand for it, which he said he would pay on the arrival of the next Costa Rican mail, as he had a remittance coming by it. After getting the money, the next day he refused to sign the bill, and admitted there was no remittance coming. I have never been paid, and on all I am I shall consider myself swindled by Young Anderson. After a course of diplomacy and deceit to me, Anderson

DEAR FIM:- I read twice at your office, but too early to have seen you, and therefore no address was given. I was watching and seeing both in the air & day that was a different result to any of my former watching in the air. I was watching in the air a letter from Mr. Anderson to me. It is as follows:-

NEW YORK, May 12, 1897

leaving dance. At last I have succeeded in what the  
 floodhounds have and have separated myself from Webster. In a  
 way which I hope will render me safe from his myrmidons as  
 you said. I will still remain upon my knees as a earnest  
 supplicant in taking the opportunity which will be my opinion,  
 enable you to recover your losses on account of Webster.  
 Jan Wallis Esq., B. B. M. Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, will  
 do all in his efficient power to recover these bonds due by the  
 Costa Rican Government, Webster—your seal on the paper,  
 truly touched with a power of attorney to that gentleman—I  
 will do all I can to explain your case to the President and to

I consent to take that course. I prolest my documents; note on paper any items I had heard, and forward them to Mr. Wallis at San Jose. I obtain no satisfaction. How could I? Anderson now admits that Webster gave Spaulding the right of the hand. Was not

For the verities of the *Times* in New York, history precluded the possibility of my receiving any, and yet he, in his hypocritical anxiety for my interests, asks me to take this course and I will get the birds. His only object was to get possession of these reports to use them against Webster. Mr. Anderson represented himself to me as a rich coffee planter. His estate, he said, was worth \$5,000 a year; that he was hob-a-nob with the President of Columbia, &c., &c. But from the doubtful part he played me the *Times* against the *Standard*.

...and the letters to the two newspapers and the other documents I sent him—which were intended for the President of Costa Rica's eyes only,—and the speaking way he left here to avoid paying me, I pronounce him a person, whoever he be, unworthy of either the confidence or association of any honorable man.

ROBT. J. KIRKPATRICK.

NEW YORK, Sept 4, 1867.

**CITY POLITICS.**  
**THE COOPER COMMITTEE PRIMARY ELECTIONS ALL QUIET—PROSPECT OF A UNION OF THE DELEGATES.**  
 Last night the primary elections under the call of the Edward Cooper Democratic General Committee were held throughout the city, for the choice of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Syracuse on the 14th inst. The following were the results:

The fact is the Cooper branch of the democracy represent the aristocrats, big game, silk stocking interest, and are mostly respectable old fellows or spruce young chaps

who wouldn't engage in a fight under any consideration and hence the quiet character of the election last evening. Another reason was that in many wards there are no enough of Cooper men to swear by, and in several instances our reporters failed to find any one at the places designated by the call. This was in part due to the fact that public notice of the election was given to the democracy at a late hour.

From the movement in several of the wards last night there is reason to believe that the union leaders failed to accomplish what may be effected by the people themselves. There is a project on foot to unite on the same delegates in each Assembly district; and unless personal differences interfere, this good object will be accomplished. The Wilson "small committees" primary elections are held to night, and it is rumored that they intend to accept half the persons chosen last night, provided the Quaker council allow.

The following are statements of what occurred at some of the meetings:

**First Ward.**—The polls were held at the seeling democratic headquarters, No. 119 Greenwich street, where there was no little excitement, and several hundred votes were polled. The ticket headed E. S. Bennett was elected, the delegates said to be in favor of Thomas Burns for delegate to Syracuse.

**Third Ward.**—The polls were held at the Clarendon House corner of Murray street and College place. There were but thirty-nine votes cast, many democrats present complaining that they could not vote. They did not relish the registry system. The ticket headed E. S. Benedict was elected, the delegates being in favor of Ned Harris as delegate to Syracuse. Everything passed off quietly.

**Fifth Ward**—This is Surveyor Ha't's ward, and as a consequence the Cooper organization is strong, in fact it is the only one in the ward. The polls were held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and everything passed off very quietly. The democracy of this ward have fostered good feeling.

**Seventeenth Ward**—The Democratic Association organized under the general committee of Tammany Hall unanimously elected John Cochran delegate to the State Convention, and James L. Miller alternate.

It appears that the black republican party of the Twentieth ward, like Tammany Hall, is divided against itself. The ward organization is composed of what is known as the D. D. Congress center in figure of the Twentieth ward.

This association met at the Railroad House, in Eighth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, on Tuesday evening last. In full force, Mr. Wm. R. Stewart is the chair.

After the enrollment of a few members, Mr Nesbitt called for the names of the inspectors of the ward appointed for the primary election. They were named as Charles Golden, John Williams, and John Brady, all known to be strong Nesbitt men. Mr Demilt accordingly moved that the names of Hugh Turner, Argus McDonald, and John Welch, Nesbitt men, be added. Pending an exciting discussion on this resolution, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting, which resulted in a clear majority of three to

against the motion, notwithstanding which the chairman declared the meeting adjourned, caught up his hat and left the room, amidst the utmost excitement, pushing, shoving and healing. The act of the chairman was the signal for a general melee, in which several persons are said to have been knocked down and pretty roughly treated.

and, feeling that a serious collision was likely to take place, Mr. Nesbit advised his friends to leave the hall, which they did, thus for the time being, ending the row.

Capt. GORMAN, of the Twentieth ward, and Mr. WILSON, subsequently waited on Mr. Nesbit, and requested him to back out as a candidate to the State nominating convention in favor of Oliver H. Lee, which Mr. N. declined.

ing on their departing brother and the cause in which he was engaged, which was progressing so favorably, after which the reverend gentleman was introduced to the audience, whom he addressed at great length with much earnestness and tact. He stated that he should confine himself to such facts as had come under his own personal

The first Karen had been baptised, but in that same year there were over thirty baptised, and the first Karen church in the world was established in 1851. They proceeded up a branch of the river, visiting the hamlets on either side until they reached a lofty range of hills and mountains from which the stream had its rise, and found there a large Karen village, where he spent three days, having meetings every evening, and after visiting another village

old man, they made their families sleep on the veranah. The old Weseeman, McCalabared, sent his son to the Governor with rose water and other presents, to pacify him and to get him to send men to put these foreigners out of his house. The Governor kept the presents, but did not send the men, and they subsequently in the veranah shot the hawker of the house. On the third day the Governor arrived with all his guards, in vice-regal pomp, and sent for Mr. Kincaid—in the meanwhile great excitement

couple of hours very pleasantly. Soon a despatch came from the court, expressing pleasure at the return of Mr. Kincaid, and saying that if he preferred he could proceed at once to the royal city. For some years previous to this the inhabitants of Burmah, mostly Karens, had been treated in a most cruel manner, and some of them recaptured again and again, had had no schools for their children, and could only perform public worship by retiring into the woods, and the Government of India, in order to

and, between May, 1852 and June, 1858, about four  
thousand converts had increased to between 14,000 and  
15,000 church members, and over 100,000 attendants, not  
more than half of whom could yet read, and therefore the  
need of schools for instruction was very great, and he  
(Mr. K.) had received contributions from various  
quarters—New York, Philadelphia and Washington—  
amounting to the amount of over \$700 in books and  
stationery, which were now ready to be shipped.

**SWANNY**—Saturday night and four attractive pieces at the Sweeney. What a push there will be to see "The Lodge (Dr. J. M. H. O'Connell, "Warred Lake" and "Then, the Boatman." All of them are well cast.

**BURTON'S**—Richard III. is announced for this evening, with Mr. Edwin Booth in the father's renowned part of the impetuous, rant, the signal flame of the "Irish Broom-stake" is the afterpiece.

**WALLACK'S**—Mrs. John Wood is to make her last appearance.

**ETHIOPIANISM**—Early programmes of single dances, etc., have been expressly arranged for the Saturday night frequenters of the halls of George Kirby and Wood, and the Brothers Ryant. By way of afterpiece the former announce "New Year Gals" and the latter, "Down in Alabama."